

150 ARE KILLED

Soldiers Are Reported Slain in Mexico.

WOMEN UP IN ARMS

Shoot Down Troops from Balconies of Residences.

HUNDREDS ARE ARRESTED

Reports from Pueblo Say that Women Are Taking Active Part in Fighting Which Has Been Severe. Regiment Is Ordered from Mexico City, but May Be Unable to Reach Scene Because of Depredations of Rioters—Outburst Is Not Anti-American, but Openly Against Diaz and His Followers.

Mexico City, Nov. 18.—The fighting is severe to-night in Pueblo. Women are shooting down on the troops from balconies. One woman killed the chief of police and another wounded a major of infantry. The houses where the men are entrenched are in a state of siege.

Thus far 150 persons are reported killed, mostly soldiers. A report that soldiers have joined the revolutionists is false.

BRIDGES ARE BURNED.
One regiment was sent from here this afternoon to Pueblo. Rumors that the railroad bridges have been destroyed to prevent them reaching Pueblo are unfounded.

Many arrests have been made here and in other cities, and arms and ammunition have been captured by the government.

Rioting, not against Americans, but openly against the Diaz regime, broke out to-day about noon in the city of Pueblo.

The rising was put down by the government troops, led by Gen. Martinez, governor of the state of Pueblo, but not without fierce fighting.

The first report received here states that four of the revolutionists had been killed and many wounded.

Patrol on Streets.
The streets in this city are being vigilantly patrolled to-night, and the first sign of trouble will be ruthlessly dealt with. All was quiet here at a late hour.

Arrests of supporters of Francisco I. Madero, the revolutionary leader, are being made all over Mexico.

Eleven Mexicans were arrested last night at Buena Vista and lodged in jail at Cananea, charged with attempting to foment a revolution.

At Orizaba numerous arrests were made, and the police captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

NOT OPPOSED TO NEGROES.

Gompers Denies He Wants Them Barred from Unions.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 18.—President Samuel Gompers, just prior to the American Federation of Labor convention's adjournment, declared to the convention that he had been misquoted by St. Louis morning newspapers as saying that the labor movement must put the negroes out; that they were less than fifty years out of chattel slavery, and did not understand the fitness of human rights as expressed in the movement of labor.

Gompers bitterly denounced the statement as totally without fact.

It was purely a test of strength in the convention to-day in the handling of the electrical workers' controversy between what is known as the McNulty faction, supposed to have Gompers' support, and the Reed faction, assisted by the socialists. The McNulty faction, after one of the hardest and stormiest fights ever made before the American Federation of Labor, scored in the wind-up by a vote of 12,044 to 2,864.

The result of the roll-call vote on the resolution was an overwhelming majority, and is taken to indicate a great victory for the present officials of the American Federation of Labor.

ATE A PECK OF CLAMS; NOW ESTATE IS DIVIDED

Mineola, Long Island, Nov. 18.—Letters of administration were filed here to-day on the \$150 estate of the late James L. Mosher, of Port Washington, Long Island. Mosher died from the effects of eating a peck of clams and drinking six glasses of whiskey while celebrating the Democratic victory in Maine, September 4 last. His estate goes to his brothers.

Norfolk Girl Weds in Paris.
Paris, Nov. 18.—Charlotte K. Valmer, of Norfolk, Va., was married here to-day to James K. Parrish, of New York.

Blackstone's Superb Spray
At \$2 is very popular. 14th and H.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return
Saturdays and Sundays. Via Penn. R. R. Tickets good returning until Sunday night. All regular trains except the "Congressional Limited."

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Fair to-day; tomorrow, unsettled; little temperature change; light west to north winds.

GERMANY IS HURT.

Nation Feels Slighted When Fleet Does Not Call.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—A section of the German naval authorities are irritated by the American fleet visiting France and England, and not calling at any German port. Count von Reventlow, the well-known naval critic, writes in the Deutsche Tageszeitung:

"From a political standpoint the American fleet's avoidance of Germany cannot but prove decidedly conspicuous, because neither lack of ships or time can be pleaded in explanation. Germany wants nothing from the United States, and has no reason, either material or sentimental, to run after America, but the lack in regard to courtesy shown on this occasion requires to be registered, and will, it is to be hoped, teach a lesson to that regrettable large number of Germans who think that the proper attitude toward the United States is one of obsequious friendship, and with cap in hand in the hands of the Americans."

"Perhaps the fleet's avoidance of German waters is due to the existing German-American economic difference. If so, the warning is all the more necessary that we should in no circumstance give even the appearance of running after the Americans."

VETO BILL SPLITS HOUSE AND LORDS

General Election Now Seems Almost Certain.

SUFFRAGETTES IN RAID

Both Chambers Impervious to Demands of Women.

London, Nov. 18.—Consideration of the veto bill and other features of the government budget rendered both houses of Parliament impervious to the assaults made by the suffragettes during the extraordinarily busy sessions to-day. One hundred and nineteen suffragettes were arrested, while debates were at fever heat in Parliament.

Political excitement was great inside Westminster. The continued refusal of the House of Lords to accede to the House of Commons on the question of the veto bill renders a general election probable. Authorities in Birmingham, anticipating the election, to-day set December 3 as the date for polling.

Premier Asquith's programme as announced in the House of Commons is the shrewdest that could be devised from a partisan point of view. He will undertake to rush through both houses next week only such portions of the budget as his devoted followers are ready to agree upon. He will leave on the features which the Irish find unpalatable. He will attempt to placate the labor revolt by a promise to introduce a bill for the payment of members. He will bend all his energies to meeting an election at the earliest possible moment before the Unionists have time to fully consolidate, and the general public can give careful consideration to their rival plan for reforming the House of Lords.

Public Opinion Changes.
It is realized on all sides that Mr. Balfour's speech last year is having a widespread effect throughout the country. There are signs that a rapid change in public opinion is in progress, and that the government's chances of obtaining a working majority in the new House of Commons are disappearing.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Crewe, secretary for India, announced the government's plans, after which the Earl of Lansdowne caustically said he doubted that a Parliamentary maneuver had never been carried out with greater cynicism. A Parliament, which had not existed a year, and had received no check, was to be dissolved on the pretense that the Lords had rejected the veto bill, which had not even been presented to them.

There was general comment on the fact that although John Redmond was present he did not speak in the debate. The only Irish contribution to the discussion came from Mr. O'Brien. After remarking on Mr. Redmond's silence, Mr. O'Brien laid the blame for the capture of the conference on Redmond and O'Connor, who by what they said and did not say in America, and by their vacillation and bad faith were mainly responsible for preventing a great national gain.

The prime minister's original motion that the house devote the remainder of the present session to government business was agreed to.

SUFFRAGETTES AT DOORS OF HOUSE OF COMMONS

London, Nov. 18.—While both houses of Parliament stormed within to-day, the suffragettes stormed without. Repeated assaults on the doors of the house and continued demonstrations resulted in 119 arrests. Following a meeting at Caxton Hall, the suffragettes made their raid on the House of Commons.

In order to comply with the police regulations the suffragettes divided up into a number of minor deputations, each composed of thirteen members. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst led the first detachment in the attack on the House of Commons, the police doing everything in their power to facilitate the progress of the women.

Other deputations followed at short intervals. They found Parliament square crowded, mostly by men, among whom were a number of American sailors from the war ships, who viewed the scene with puzzled amusement. But there were also many women waiting to swell the ranks of the approaching army. Many of them were mere girls. Just as soon as the deputation led by Mrs. Pankhurst arrived a series of scolding began.

MRS. SCHENK HELD ON FIVE COUNTS

True Bills Returned in the Wheeling Poison Case.

ARSENIC IN MEDICINE

Trial of Woman Will Probably Be Called Monday.

Husband, a Millionaire Packer, in Hospital with Chances of Recovery About Equal—Attorney for Defense Not Surprised at Finding of Grand Jury, but Expects to Clear His Client—Statute in Case.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 18.—A special grand jury to-day found an indictment against Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenk for the attempted murder and poisoning of her husband, John O. Schenk, the millionaire packer. The indictment prepared by Prosecuting Attorney J. B. Handman contains five counts. Three of the counts charge her with administering poison in the food and medicine of her husband, John O. Schenk, and two charge her with attempts to administer arsenic in his food and medicine.

Attorney Frank O'Brien for the defense said:

"It is not a surprise to us; in fact, it is not a surprise at any time for an indictment to be found against a defendant. We still stand firm in our defense, of course. As to bail, it is very probable that we will soon ask to have our client admitted to bail."

Expect a Conviction.

With a look of relief after many hard days' work, Prosecuting Attorney Handman stated: "Why, it is just what we expected, this indictment, and we just as firmly expect a conviction when the trial is held. I have heard that bail will be asked, and just as soon as it is I will ask that the case be set for trial. Nothing stands in the way of an immediate trial."

The trial will take place just as soon as possible. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Fred L. Maury this afternoon said that the case would be cleared the first of next week, probably Monday, and on that day the time for the hearing of the case will be decided on. It is likely that to-morrow attorneys for Mrs. Schenk will ask the court that their client be admitted to bail. Fearing that Mr. Schenk, who has not spent such a very good day, might suffer a relapse, he was not told of the finding of the indictment against his wife, and he will not be informed for several days.

"We tell Mr. Schenk little of what takes place on the outside," said Dr. Frank Le Moyne Hupp, attending physician, "as he is so nervous and weak that the least thing excites him." The sixteen men who were summoned to serve on the grand jury without exception responded promptly at 9:30 o'clock.

Jury Is Impaneled.

At 3 o'clock the indictment against Mrs. Schenk was returned. Before entering on their deliberations Judge Jordan instructed the jury. Judge Jordan's instructions were very brief, merely calling attention to the illicit traffic in drugs and liquors and to election violations. Concluding, he read the statute regarding the administration of poison or the attempting to administer poison for the purpose of taking life. The following is the statute:

"If any person administer or attempt to administer any poison or destructive thing in food, drink, medicine, or otherwise or poison any spring, well, or reservoir of water, with intent to kill or injure another person, he shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than three nor more than eighteen years."

Before the jury was sent to its room to begin its deliberations, Attorney O'Brien made a motion for a continuance of the special grand jury, or at least, so far as the case of Mrs. Schenk is concerned. To the contrary, the court, Mr. Handman objected, and it was overruled by the court, no argument being allowed. Mr. O'Brien said:

"We move that the grand jury be not permitted to go into session for three or four days, especially for the purpose of considering any evidence against Mrs. John O. Schenk; that she be given an opportunity for a preliminary hearing, on the basis of the fact that her attorneys are not permitted under the instructions given by the prosecuting attorney to talk to any person or persons who may be conversant with any of the facts of the case."

Want Preliminary Hearing.

"We deem it absolutely fair that Mrs. Schenk in this case should have a preliminary hearing. The objects of a preliminary hearing are twofold: first, to let the prosecuting attorney know whether or not there is a case of probable cause, and second, to advise the accused, at least to a certain extent, of what she is charged, to put her on notice, and give her opportunity to defend these charges. Our position is not that of defending one who is guilty, but of protecting one whom we feel confident is innocent."

A preliminary hearing is not so important for the accused when he or she is guilty, because he or she knows the facts and is prepared to meet them. But if one is innocent, as we know our client is, it is utterly impossible for her to know on what evidence the State relies. She is not only deprived of her constitutional right to face her accusers, but she is utterly unable to meet and controvert what the State will produce until the day of the trial, at which time it would be too late to secure evidence to establish her innocence and meet the issues raised, as she could have done if put upon notice."

When notified of the finding of the jury Mrs. Schenk became very much agitated. Immediately after the jury had reported she was escorted with her attorneys for several hours.

Popular Extension, Baltimore and Ohio

Leave Union Station, Baltimore, Md., 11:00 to Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg, 11:30 to Berkeley Springs, and 12:00 to Cumberland and return by special train, returning same day. Splendid opportunity for a delightful outing cheap.



CHURCH MAY LIFT BAN OFF TOLSTOI

Aged Writer's Condition Is Serious as Heart Is Weak.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—The latest news from Astapovo is that Count Tolstoi's condition is still grave, owing to the weakness of his heart. Camphor and digitalis have been injected and oxygen has been taken from Moscow. The patient is extremely weak, but his temperature is satisfactory. During his dinner intervals the count asks his attendants to read newspapers to him, omitting all reference to himself.

The Holy Synod, at Prime Minister Stolypin's request, held another meeting to-day to discuss the case of Count Tolstoi, who is under the ban of excommunication. The premier fears that in view of the universal respect for Tolstoi and the sympathy of all classes for him, there would be disturbances in the event of his death if the normal consequences of excommunication are adopted and masses for his soul be forbidden. He is anxious, therefore, to have the excommunication annulled. No decision has been announced.

RECORD NOT BROKEN.

Hawley and Post Flew Only 1,171 Miles in Balloon.

New York, Nov. 18.—Until the official report of the international balloon races, started from St. Louis on October 17, was received from the War Department to-day it was supposed that Alan R. Hawley, who piloted the balloon America II, had established a world's record for distance in a flight of 1,171-1-3 miles, but the figures show that the honor still belongs to Count De Vaulx for a distance of 1,185 miles, made in the flight from Paris to a point in Russia. This record has remained unbroken for ten years.

Two Women Buried.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 18.—Mrs. W. P. Wilkes is dead. Miss Pearl Wilkes is dying, and the two-year-old daughter of Mrs. Wilkes is dangerously burned as the result of the simultaneous explosion of a natural gas stove and coal oil lamp at the Wilkes home in Wichita Falls, Tex., last night.

Insurgents in Flight.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 18.—The small force of insurgents in the province of Lambayeque are being in three directions actively pursued by the government troops.

Thanksgiving Day Dinners

See the Prize Menus in The Washington Herald To-morrow.

The Washington Herald has received a large number of menus offered as suggestions for a Thanksgiving Day Dinner, and the best four of these will be awarded prizes of \$5 each.

The committee selected to pass upon the menus offered will be—

KATE SCOTT BROOKS,
Society Editor, The Washington Herald.
BERNARD ENDRES,
Steward of the National Press Club.
CHARLES DEMONET,
Manager Demonet's (Inc.), Caterers.

As stated in the announcement offering the prizes—

"The awards will go to the best four menus, taking into consideration not the most expensive, but those best suited to Washington, its local market, and local conditions, the habits and tastes of our people generally. It's not so much an elaborate and costly dinner as it is a 'good dinner'—a typical Washington Thanksgiving Day dinner—that we want."

It is with these things in mind that the committee passes upon the many menus submitted.

The prize-winning menus, with the names of the successful contestants, will be printed to-morrow in the Sunday issue of The Washington Herald.

From these suggestions every Washington family can plan a fine Thanksgiving Day Dinner—"A Typical Washington Thanksgiving Day Dinner," that all of us want.

BIG SHIP FOR JAPAN.

Nation Gives Order for Largest Battle Ship in the World.

Barrow-in-Furness, Nov. 18.—Japan has placed an order with Vickers' Sons & Maxim for a Dreadnought bigger than any under construction. She will be of a tonnage of nearly 23,000, and will cost about \$12,500,000.

SHARK IN NEW YORK.

Fish Measuring Five Feet Caught in Kill von Kull.

Bayonne, N. J., Nov. 18.—Capt. Fred Wilson this afternoon, after a battle of two hours, caught a shark measuring five and one-half feet in the Kill von Kull, at the foot of First street. The shark was swimming around an abandoned canal boat. It put up a game fight, but Wilson, aided by several other men, managed to fasten a rope about the shark's tail and pulled it to shore.

The shark lived for three hours and was viewed by several hundred people. This is the first time a shark has been seen in this neighborhood.

FEATS BY HOXSEY STARTLE THROGS

Airman Performs Act Which Killed Johnstone.

Denver, Nov. 18.—Showing no sign of nervousness or foreboding over the terrible fate of his friend Johnstone, to-day Aviator Hoxsey performed two feats which equaled in daring anything done by birdmen this year in this country. He made a try for the altitude record, getting up 8,700 feet.

Then he soared over the spot where Johnstone fell to his death, hovered there a few minutes, tilted his machine upward about 80 feet, and from there made the spiral descent in which Johnstone failed and died.

When within thirty feet of the ground Hoxsey stopped, made a graceful sweep around the ground, and alighted amid the cheers of a great crowd and winding up the day's exhibition.

Bud Mars, of the Curtiss staff, arrived to-day and rushed his machine to the aviation grounds in order to help Hoxsey across the crowd, but he did not get the machine in working order until so late that he abandoned his intention of flying to-day. He and Hoxsey will fly to-morrow.

CENTENARY OF ASA GRAY.

Famous Naturalist Began His Career as Physician.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 18.—The centenary of Asa Gray, the famous American botanist, was celebrated with special exercises to-day at Harvard University, where he spent thirty-one years as professor of natural history. Born at Paris, N. Y., November 18, 1819, Dr. Gray first devoted himself to medicine. His connection with Harvard University began in 1842 and continued until 1873, when he withdrew from the position to devote himself to the study and care of his herbarium.

Dr. Gray was one of the first of American naturalists to accept and champion the principle of evolution as extended to organic species by Darwin.

For ten years he served as president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and he was also honored with the presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

WALLET LOST 17 YEARS.

Priest Returns It to Owner for the Finder.

Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 18.—Through a priest, a conscience-stricken parishioner in Chicago returned to Prof. S. R. Morse, curator of the State Museum, a wallet and its contents, lost during the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. The name of the finder is not known.

The priest, Rev. James J. Doherty, of Chicago, traced the owner of the pocketbook through a note it contained, endorsed by a Mr. Morse, on the Atlantic City National Bank, and communicated with the institution, which notified Mr. Morse.

In the wallet was the note, a railroad ticket, and some postage stamps, but no money.

Mr. Morse returned the pocketbook to the priest with a letter explaining that it did not belong to him, as there had been at least \$45 in the one he lost. Then the wallet, containing everything that Morse had lost, was returned. The bills inside were not the same, but the total was exact.

\$1.25—Baltimore and Return.

Every Saturday and Sunday. All trains both ways, both days, except Royal Limited.

Cheesapeake and Ohio Ferry Service

To Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, and the West. Solid train to St. Louis, with Chicago sleepers, leaves Washington 6:30 p. m. Other trains 7:30 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. A la carte dining car.

T. R. IS HEARD

Ex-President Lectures to Notable Audience.

HUGE HALL CROWDED

Faunal Naturalist Honored by National Geographic Society.

TELLS ALL ABOUT AFRICA

Scientific Aims and Achievements of His Expedition, Brief and Thrilling Stories of the Jungle, and Outline of African Ethnology Reviewed by Famous Hunter in Presence of Distinguished Gathering—Greets Commander Peary and Others at Conclusion of Lecture and Winds Up Strenuous Day.

Far from the maelstrom of politics and free from hint of party squabble, Col. Theodore Roosevelt dropped in on Washington yesterday in his proud role of faunal naturalist, visited the Press Club, spoke to the newspaper men, and wound up a characteristic strenuous day by delivering a splendid lecture on "Wild man and wild beast in Africa" before the National Geographic Society in Convention Hall last night.

Whatever high anticipations were held of this event were easily surpassed by the fact itself. It was a distinguished address, well worthy of its audience and of Theodore Roosevelt. It was unmarred by any lapse from the scientific point of view; and yet it was more than merely scientific. It was dramatic as well as informative; vital, gripping, full of what the "red blood" school of novelists would call local color.

STAYS ON SUBJECT.

It was Roosevelt in only one of his repertoire of moods—the mood of the hunter, the naturalist, the amateur of science and ethnology. Rarely has the former President held himself so closely to one groove and one single line of thought. The great audience of 5,000 persons was on the qui vive for any characteristic dash into other channels, but this sally never came.

Only when the colonel described some ridiculous bit of red tane in a Nairobi court and added, piquantly, "I trust not even the most sensitive soul will object to my describing that judge as fossilized," did even an echo of politics creep into his lecture.

Col. Roosevelt took keen relish in being before his old friends, and the effect of the old environment was evident in the moderation and the precision of phrase which marked his lecture. He spoke entirely without notes, and was so obviously full of his subject that phrase matched thought entirely without effort. He was speaking before the cream of intellectual, official, and diplomatic Washington, composing the most representative audience which has assembled here in years.

President Taft, of course, was in Panama, and Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen are in New York. They were the only ones whose absence was remarked.

Aims of Expedition.

The lecture was an account of the scientific aims and achievements of his expedition, brief and thrilling stories of the jungle life, an outline of African ethnology, and a tribute to the three agents of the Smithsonian Institution who were with him—Maj. Mearns, J. Alden Loring, and Mr. Heller.

There was real significance in the informal handshaking which came at its conclusion. The first whom Col. Roosevelt greeted was Commander Peary and his wife—his first meeting since the latter returned from the north pole. Then he darted in another direction and effusively shook hands with Mr. Justice Harlan, Day, McKenna, and White, of the Supreme Court. He chuckled Secretary of State Knox under the chin, was introduced to the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Uchida, and had a jovial little chat with his old friend, Ambassador Jusserand, of France.

After being introduced by President Henry Gannett, of the National Geographic Society, Col. Roosevelt launched forth into the body of his lecture. He spoke, in part, pleasure to address the National Geographic Society this evening. I can assure you it required no pressure to get me to come. I have always wished a chance of speaking to this society, and I especially wanted to speak before it upon my return from the other side of the world, to give an account of my stewardship.

"I have always felt somewhat entitled to praise from the National Geographic Society, although I have never done anything for geography. But I have been keenly interested in parallel lines of

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